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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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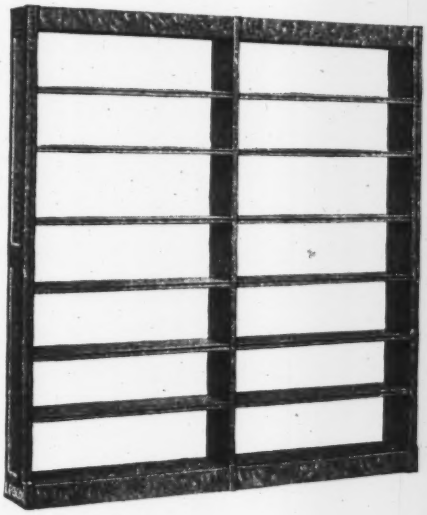

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Library Book Outlook

The distinguishing feature of the past fortnight's new book offerings is the predominance of fiction-titles over those of other classes.

Rose Macaulay's Orphan Island (Boni and Liveright, $2) centers about a new race established by a shipwrecked party on a desert island. Laurence Housman's Trimblerigg (A. and C. Boni, $2.50) is an audacious satire on a prominent British statesman whose identity is barely concealed. Baroness Orczy's Pimpernel and Rosemary (Doran, $2) has its scene laid largely in Transylvania. Helen R. Martin's Challenged (Dodd-Mead, $2) is another story of a Pennsylvania Dutch community. H. De Vere Stacpoole's The Gates of Morning (Dodd-Mead, $2) is a characteristic Stacpoole romance and adventure story of the sea. For those who approve of Aldous Huxley, there is a new book, entitled Those Barren Leaves (Doran, $2.50), dealing with a rather extraordinary house-party entertained in a castle in Italy. A new Conrad book, Tales of Hearsay, with a preface by R. B. Cunninghame Graham (Doubleday-Page, $1.50), contains four short stories, two of them being the first and the last short stories which he wrote.

The first installment of Romain Rolland's The Soul Enchanted, dealing mainly with Annette's love affair, has been translated by Ben Ray Redman and published under the title of Annette and Sylvie (Holt, $2.50). A new story of Louis Hémon's, Blind Man's Buff, translated by Arthur Richmond (Macmillan, $2), has for its hero a young London dockman, who tries to understand life by various means, but whose search ends in tragic futility.

New biographical works include John Viscount Morley, by John Hartman Morgan (Houghton-Mifflin, $6), in the form of an appreciation and some reminiscences; Dawes the Doer, by Carl William Ackerman (Era Publications, N. Y., $1), an 87-page book of interesting details; Memories and Music, by Sir Dan Godfrey (Macmillan, $6), based on thirty-five years of conducting, and combining criticism, history, and appreciation of British music with personal reminiscences; James J. Corbett's own autobiography, entitled The Roar of the Crowd (Putnam, $2.50), which is not only a record of ring-battles, but also an account of many interesting personalities and events; and Things I Shouldn't Tell (Lippincott, $4.50), a companion volume to the recent sensational anonymous book, Uncensored Recollections.

Five new travel-books ought to prove interesting. They are: Eastward, by Louis Couperus (919.2, Doran, $5), describing the late Dutch writer's last journey eastward, to the scenes of his boyhood in Java and the other Dutch East Indies; Unknown Tribes, Uncharted Seas, by Lady Richmond Brown (917.28, Appleton, $5), a narrative of explorations in the West Indies and Central America, culminating in the discovery of a tribe that had never before seen a white face; Bird-Islands of Peru, by Robert Cushman Murphy (918.5, Putnam, $5), a naturalist's account of the colorful seacoast of Peru and the adjacent islands; Along the Pyrenees, by Paul Wilstach (914.6, Bobbs-Merrill, $4), travel-sketches full of local color and legendary atmosphere; and The Churches of Rome, by Roger Thynne (913.37, Dutton, $5), containing descriptive and interpretive notes on the artistic features of the more celebrated edifices.

History and Sociology are represented by the following books: The Reforging of Russia, by Edwin Ware Hullinger (947, Dutton, $3), the author of which was a United Press correspondent in that country until deported for giving facts too openly in his dispatches; Secret Societies and Subversive Movements, by Nesta H. Webster (366, Dutton, $7), a rather alarmist account of secret organizations and their relation to revolutionary movements of the past; National Isolation an Illusion, by Perry Belmont (327, Putnam, $4.50), aiming to prove that the United States never has been isolated; Coal and Civilization, by Edward Charles Jeffrey (338, Macmillan, $2.50), emphasizing the importance of coal-deposits in present-day life; The Dominion of Sea and Air, by Enid Scott Rankin (341, Century, $2.50), discussing its importance in international co-operation and the avoidance of future wars; The Facts About Muscle Shoals, by Martin Clary (333, Ocean Publishing Co., N. Y., $2), telling of the proposed model super-community; Selected Articles on Child Labor, compiled by Julia E. Johnsen (331.3, H. W. Wilson Co., $2.40), a new volume of debaters' material, issued in the Handbook Series; A Year of Prophesying, by H. G. Wells (300, Macmillan, $2), a republication of his year's work in journalism, together with an epilogue in which he surveys his career and aims; and College and State, by Woodrow Wilson (320, Harper, 2 v., $7), being the first two volumes of the authorized edition of Wilson's public papers, edited by Ray Stannard Baker and William E. Dodd, to be completed in six volumes.

Miscellaneous titles include A Study of the Modern Drama, by Barrett H. Clark (808.2, Appleton, $3.50), dealing with the best European, British, and American plays of the past half-century; The Dogma of Evolution, by Louis Trenchard More (575, Princeton University Pr., $3.50), the substance of lectures delivered under the Louis Clark Vanuxem Foundation, at Princeton.

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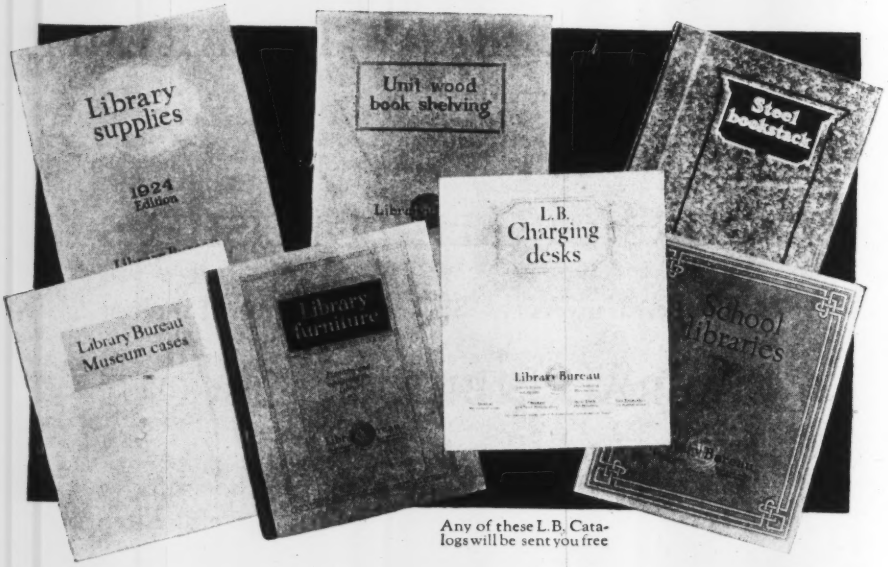

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH FEBRUARY 15, 1925

Library Equipment and Furniture

By HELEN T. KENNEDY
Assistant Librarian, Los Angeles Public Library

HAVE we not all said after the new building was completed and in use, "Why didn't we order that bas-relief in time to have it set in the walls of the building?" or, "Why didn't it occur to us to plan for a cupboard here or a stairway there?" How keenly we have regretted the lack of this or that small convenience or time-saver and wished that we had kept a list of the little things that must not be forgotten another time.

The Los Angeles Public Library received in 1911 a gift from the Carnegie Corporation of $210,000 with which six branch library buildings were built and equipped. In 1921 the people voted two and one-half million dollars for a main library and branch buildings, of which $500,000 has been used for ten branch buildings of various sizes. In the process of building we have jotted down items to be considered for all buildings, both large and small.

The drinking fountain is a problem. Shall we have it or shall we not? How many little people ask for a drink on hot summer days and how often has the attendant at the desk gone to her own office to bring a glass of cold water for some feeble old man or tired woman! And yet, how the little folks do love to play with water and what a temptation it is to see how far the water will squirt! If the fountain is indoors water is sprinkled all over the floor: if outdoors, on the steps or porch or sidewalk, the machinery is very apt to get out of order and the useless fountain becomes an ugly blot on the landscape.

Not only in a climate where ice and snow make the steps dangerous but here in sunny California where cement steps will wear smooth and round, the edges of the steps approaching the entrance door must be roughened or furnished with a metal edge. There are many of our older patrons who wish for the aid of a metal rod or balustrade as they walk up or down the entrance steps to the building. One advantage that rented store rooms possess for which all invalids in wheel chairs are thankful is their accessibility to the sidewalk. Will library architecture ever adapt itself to a low, broad approach, so that all who need its ministry may find easy entrance?

Shall we have an electric bell connecting the charging desk with the office and with the basement, and to call the janitor from his work on the lawn? Do we wish to release the doors of the public toilet rooms by pusning a button at the desk? It is not enough to tell the architect that we want these items, but they must be written into the specifications to avoid the arduous task of installing them after the building is finished. In what convenient place can we tuck away the battery so that it can be frequently renewed without too much difficulty? After one experience with speaking tubes we shall never try them again. Where shall the telephone be placed,—in the librarian's office or at the charging desk? We prefer the latter with an extension to the librarian's office if the building is large, or on a shelf near the desk if the library is small. We find our patrons very reasonable about the use of the telephone: in fact, no one seems disturbed by the occasional patron's use of it.

One thing we always try to provide—a floor heater inside the charging desk, as this is the one spot in the building where one attendant must remain every morning before the large room is thoroly warmed, to make up the day's circulation, clip reserves, or send overdues, as well as to wait on the public.

One of our janitors asked permission to cut out a narrow opening under the lattice or grill work around the open reading porch, so that he might sweep the dust under the lattice and thus quickly clean the porch floor. One of the branch librarians suggested that there should always be a place on the main floor where a broom and dustpan could be kept ready for an emergency, and that a real janitor's closet with hot water and space for mops and brooms would be much appreciated by him, saving many trips up and down stairs, and would not be undesirable if well ventilated.

It is most difficult to plan for the electric light switch box at the charging desk. If the switchboard is placed in the wall the architect

takes care of the matter and can usually find a convenient place that does not encroach upon the shelving and is not too far from the desk; but if we plan to locate the switch box in the charging desk and accept the electrician's word that 9 by 16 inches is sufficient space, invariably do we find after the desk has been made in the factory, shipped out and set up, that the electrician has changed his plans for lighting and must have 16 by 24 inches! Incidentally, this question of lighting is one of the most important in planning a library building. Sufficient light is difficult to secure, as many of our best architects believe they are being generous in giving to the library the number of foot candles allowed by the electricians' tables for the illumination of a church or an auditorium! Every corner of the reading room should have, if possible, eight foot candle intensity. Table lights, side-wall lights, and desk lights for the charging desk should be considered as well as the placing of the switch board. Lesser intensity is required for stacks and there are various methods of lighting these. Color of the walls is an important factor in lighting. Convenient outlets should be provided in staff-rooms, at the desk and around the walls of rooms for electric attachments, such as vacuum cleaners.

The lawn sprinkling system involves a decision as to the location of the key, whether near the door steps or out on the sidewalk. So also must we decide just where to place the gas outlet in the kitchenette for connecting with the gas plate. There should always be a vent overhead. Location of stoves or radiators or registers in the reading rooms must be carefully arranged for. Heat radiators take up shelf space unless, as in the Denver branches, heat can be run under window seats and back of shelving. In our small libraries we are trying gas registers in the floor and these have proved wholly successful thru the first winter season. Just as important is the location of the meters for gas, water and electricity, as these must always be available to the meter readers who may come when the small library is closed.

In one of our large branch libraries we cut the name of the library in the stone facings over the door, but as the majority of people passing by were wholly unconscious of the presence of letters there, we filled them in with black paint. We now have two buildings whose names are carved over the door in raised letters which cast a shadow and are easily read. Letters sunk in the sidewalk are probably never noticed by the hundreds of patrons walking over them but the bronze tablet inset in the wall of the building is readily noticed. Our small branches are furnished with black and gold signs on which we have painted the full name: Los Angeles Public Library—Figueroa Branch.

Signs for the inside of the building, or for the entrance doors, are important, setting forth the days and hours when the library is open. Such signs should be readable thru the glass of the entrance doors, or should be placed on the outside of the building so that the unfortunates who come when the library is closed, at least have the satisfaction of knowing when it will be open.

Our mail carriers have been very patient with us, delivering day after day to buildings which had as yet no number and no mail box. It is a nice question whether to cut a slot in a beautiful entrance door and trim it with a bronze edge, or whether to hang on it or near it an ordinary black or bronze box, the screws of which will scar the door and which is not large enough to hold the daily papers that otherwise blow to the four winds or are torn by the dogs before the librarian arrives. The question of artistic numbering and correct placing of these items is an important one, especially when entrance doors do not always lend themselves to an artistic arrangement of these daily necessities.

Picture moulding should be provided unless one prefers the long metal hooks sunk in the wall. There must be rigid inspection of the plaster work to see that walls are rodded in both directions sufficiently to form a straight, even surface to set the wall stacks against.

Where shall we hang the clock so that everyone may see it easily and where it will be inconspicuous or will harmonize with the treatment of the walls? For there must be a clock.

Shall we have a flag for the outside of the building, to swing to the breeze on all holidays, when the library is likely to be closed and no one at hand to take it down again at the proper hour; and shall there be a flag pole, which in itself is a temptation to the small boys of the neighborhood after they have watched "the human fly" cleaning the bright brass ball at the top?

Shall we buy a few good vases and jardinières and make some taborettes and fern boxes? Never must we forget to save the scraps of cork carpet and have the janitor cut them into small round buffers to put under the vases and jardinières, for if we forget this even once, the beautifully polished surface of wood on which the vase has been standing is marred.

For the comfort and convenience of the staff our newer branches are all provided with rest rooms and kitchenette and we have tried to put in roomy cupboards and thoroly good coolers.

Sometimes we discover to our sorrow that the cooler has not been furnished with the air inlets and outlets that we had supposed were correctl yspecified to the builder.

Is the kitchenette complete without dishes? Can we get anything ready for lunch without a teakettle or sauce pan? Pretty table runners, couch covers, cushions for the chairs and drapes for the windows,—all can be done for little outlay and all contribute to the rest and relaxation of the girl who has worked under heavy pressure at the desk perhaps longer than her scheduled time, because one is ill or something has happened to change the regular schedule.

For the large windows in the public reading rooms we have found least expensive and very satisfactory a material known as "Casement cloth" which comes in a neutral tone reminding one of pongee. Windows should be so arranged if possible that the desk attendants do not have to face the light, but if this is necessary one must weigh the comparative values of both shades and drapes. The height of the window and the intensity of light must be taken into consideration.

Door checks must be provided for certain doors,—for example the toilet room doors should close automatically and immediately with a strong spring check. Outside doors should be fitted with foot release checks for use in warm weather. Window and door screens need thoughtful planning, as wide entrance doors are a difficult problem. Protecting brass rods or wooden bars are necessary on screen doors and on window screens wherever there are window seats or benches.

Floor covering is another important problem, and no less a problem is the care of the cork carpet or linoleum at the hands of the janitor, that it may remain in good condition and become neither too soft or too hard. Wooden mop boards are invariably ruined by the cleaning of the floors. We are seeking to avoid this by using a battleship linoleum facing for all exposed wall base and bases of all stacks, wall shelving and furniture. In a brick or concrete building magnesite, cement or marble are preferable according to the location.

The following summary is based on a list prepared for a meeting of a round table on library buildings and equipment held at a meeting of the California Library Association in Pasadena. The compilation was made from the furniture contracts of branch libraries built in recent years for the Los Angeles library system.

VESTIBULE

Umbrella rack; bulletin board; directory of departments.

DELIVERY SPACE

Charging desk, with shelving at back of charging desk for books in process of being made ready for the library shelves; charging desk chair; charging desk stools; book trucks; call slip trays; sorting trays; hat racks; book display racks with bulletins over them; registration cabinet; movable seats (benches and settles).

REFERENCE ROOM

Library tables. Consider both rectangular and round tables. Standard sizes for library tables are as follows: Rectangular, 3′ x 7′ 6″; 3′ x 5′; 3′ 4″ x 10′; round, 48″ in diameter; 60″ in diameter; 42″ in diameter. Library chairs, adult size; library desk for reference librarian; swivel library chair for reference librarian. Bookshelving of unit construction that can be added to as required by growth and rearrangement, seven shelves 10″ deep front to back; glass-door bookcases to lock, for rare books and beautifully illustrated and printed editions. Atlas and dictionary cabinet. Filing cabinets equipped with Flexi-Files for mounted pictures, pamphlets, government documents and clippings. Card catalog cabinets of sectional construction, with top and base; metal number plates for card catalog cabinets; counter-height double-faced bookcases for reference books, with double-faced sloping top above. Map cases: (a) flat map cases; (b) hanging map cases long enough to hold the United States Land Office Map, 7′; (c) swinging frames for maps.

READING ROOM

Library tables, rectangular and round (see dimensions under heading "Reference Room"); library chairs, adult size; newspaper rack; newspaper files or holders; rocking chairs with arms; heavy chairs with side arms, or Windsor chairs; display cases for exhibiting special collections, for pay duplicate collection, for recent accessions, for older "Interesting Books to Read"; (a) Rack with two book troughs and bulletin board over; (b) rack with three book troughs at the correct height and angle to allow the book titles to be easily read; (c) single-compartment rack that may be placed on desks, on the top of low bookshelving, or on an unused space below the eye; (d) double-faced display rack with book troughs and bulletin board on each side. Bookshelving of unit construction that can be added to as required by growth and rearrangement, seven shelves, 8″ deep front to back. Exhibition cabinets: (a) Glass exhibit case; (b) museum case; (c) swinging exhibit frames on pedestal. Cases for periodicals: (a) Magazine racks; (b) unit bookshelving in which sloping shelves have

been installed; (c) unit bookshelving in which straight shelves have been installed at top for current numbers, and a cupboard below for old unbound numbers. Cases for bound music: (a) Oversized vertical file with index drawer above; (b) unit bookshelving with an extra number of adjustable shelves installed.

STUDY ROOMS

Bookshelving of unit construction that can be added to as required by growth and rearrangement, seven shelves; glass-door bookcases to lock, for housing special collections and books which various scholars are using temporarily for research; individual study tables 3′x2′ with book rail; library chairs, adult size.

LIBRARIAN'S OFFICE

Librarian's desk; swivel chair; side chair with arms; rocking chair with arms; table; bookshelving of unit construction; sectional files including shelf-list cabinet, correspondence size or legal size filing drawers, top and base; storage cupboard for supplies.

WORKROOM

Typewriter stand; (a) Swinging typewriter stand attached to desk; (b) typewriter tables; (c) movable typewriter stand with pull-out shelves. Library chair, adult size; table; bookshelving of unit construction; wardrobe cases of unit construction.

LUNCH ROOM

Library table; library chairs, adult size.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' LIBRARY

Umbrella rack; charging desk; movable charging tray; charging desk chairs. Bookshelving of unit construction that can be added to as required by growth and rearrangement, five shelves high; (a) reference-volume bookshelving, 10″ deep front to back; (b) circulation-book bookshelving, 8″ deep front to back. Poster case: (a) Installed in charging desk; (b) separate cabinet. Glass exhibit case; sectional card catalog cabinet with top and base; separate sectional registration cabinet if this case is not installed in charging desk; book truck; filing cabinet for mounted pictures, pamphlets and clippings; case for periodicals: (a) Magazine racks; (b) unit bookshelving in which sloping shelves have been installed; (c) unit bookshelving in which straight shelves have been installed at top for current numbers, and a cupboard below for old unbound numbers. Bulletin boards; sloping dictionary shelf; sloping top table for small children using picture books. Round library tables. Standard sizes for round library tables are: 48″ in diameter; 60″ in diameter; 42″ in diameter. Rectangular library tables. Standard sizes for rectangular library tables are: 3′x5′; 30″x6′ 6″; 30″x52″; 3′x7′ 6″. Library chairs: (a) Small children's size 14″ from floor to top of seat with back, seat and supports in the correct proportion and size to the height of the chair; (b) intermediate size children's chair, 16″ high from floor to top of seat with back, seat and supports in the correct proportion and size to the height of the chair. These are for children of an age that would be approximately in the 7th and 8th grades at school. Display cases for exhibiting special collections and for reent accessions, and older "Interesting Books to Read": (a) Rack with two book troughs and bulletin board overhead; (b) rack with three book troughs at the correct height and angle to allow the book titles to be easily read; (c) single-compartment rack that may be placed on desks, on the top of low bookshelving, or on any unused space below the eye; (d) double-faced display rack with book troughs and bulletin board on each side. Movable seats with low back and arms: benches, and settles below windows. Fern stands; sectional postcard file; sectional lantern slide case. Case for Victrola records: (a) Oversized vertical file with extra-heavy steel slides, and index drawer above; (b) flat case; (c) bookshelving of unit construction. Typewriter stand,—see description under heading "Workroom."

STACK ROOM

Steel bookstacks.

ASSEMBLY ROOM

Speakers' table; chairs (a) with and without arms, adult size, and auditorium chairs.

MISCELLANEOUS

Book supports, shelf-label holders.

Of the 6055 A. L. A. members listed in the Handbook for 1924, just published, 1534 are chief librarians and 155 trustees, or about one for each ten chief librarians, department heads and branch librarians total 120, assistants, 1675, and institutional members 852. Of the remaining 721, 4 are affiliated national societies, 35 are chapters, 66 library commissions, 68 library school instructors and 40 students, 25 are editors, 110 commercial agents and 373 "others."

All patients in Gary hospitals soon will be able to avail themselves of the services of the of the city's entire library system, says the *Gary Tribune*.

The plan provides for books, magazines and papers which will be at the disposal of patients at all times. Readers will be able to choose just what they wish to read as tho they were able to visit he library. Library representatives capable of giving information and advice will visit the hospitals on certain days each week and find out from all patients just what books they wish to read.

Library Furniture Specifications

By FRANK K. WALTER
University Librarian, University of Minnesota

WHEN the equipment for the new library building of the University of Minnesota was under discussion it soon became apparent that the amount of money available for this purpose would be quite inadequate without careful planning to avoid unnecessary expense and the utilization of all material in the old library which would be useful in the new. A few principles were adopted as basal:

1. That all furniture should be of standard stock designs, should harmonize with the general architecture and finish of the building and should, as far as possible, be based on general lines to be found in the catalogs of more than one standard dealer, so that additional equipment could be economically obtained with no undue loss of time.

2. That all competitive bids should be based on specifications which would clearly define the quality of the equipment wanted, would permit free competition, and would automatically weed out firms lacking in financial responsibility or with inferior products.

3. That the specifications should be as reasonable as possible to insure fair play to the competitors as well as to the University.

With these principles in mind several of the leading furniture and equipment houses were consulted. Sample specifications were obtained from them and these were combined in a composite "Instructions to Bidders" which was sent to all competitors.

Before the final draft of these instructions was prepared, it was submitted to four or five representatives of leading furniture and equipment houses for criticism. All points on which there was any question as to the ability of any of them to compete on a fair basis and all points which would tend to any undue advantage to any one firm were eliminated. The instructions were then submitted to all bidders.

The competition resulted in the selection of the following lines of major equipment: Clementsen Company, Chicago, Ill., Clemco desks; Durand Steel Lock Company, St. Louis, Mo., lockers; General Fireproofing Company, Youngstown, Ohio, transfer cases; Hoosier Manufacturing Company, Jasper, Ind., Hoosier desks (small); Library Bureau, Chicago, Ill., large reading-room tables, card cabinets and unit filing trays; Milwaukee Chair Company, Milwaukee, Wis., chairs; Mutschler Bros. Company, Nappanee, Ind., Sampson tables; Terry Equipment Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., storage cabinets and wardrobes; Yawman & Erbe, Rochester, N. Y., filing cases. The minor equipment was divided among a number of bidders.

Because of the rather general applicability of the specifications to large libraries and in view of the number of letters which have been received here in regard to the furniture and equipment of our new library building, these general instructions (not including the amounts or special description of each individual type of equipment or furniture specified) are given below.

Instructions to Bidders

1. Sealed proposals for the construction, delivery and erection of the movable equipment designated below for the library of the University of Minnesota will be received by . . . . not later than. . . . All proposals should include delivery charges under either or both of the following options (a) f.o.b. University of Minnesota Storehouse; (b) f.o.b. New Library Building of the University of Minnesota. The proposals shall indicate the option or options selected.

2. Each bidder shall submit sketches, or cuts for each and every article of furniture included in these specifications under "Schedule of Equipment". These sketches or cuts shall be sufficiently definite to show the design, character and detail of the article that the bidder proposes to furnish. Samples of certain items or sections showing construction of certain items must also be furnished for inspection as indicated hereinafter.

3. All bids shall be submitted on a unit basis. The University of Minnesota reserves the right to increase or decrease the indicated quantities of each article hereinafter listed, but will give the bidder reasonable notice of any such changes as may be necessary.

4. Each bidder shall submit with his bid a list of libraries or other institutions for which he has recently constructed or supplied equipment of the character specified herein. Any bidder contemplating the subletting of any part of the work, if awarded the contract, shall include in his bid the name or names of any sub-contractors, with a complete list of that part of the work which they will finish.

All bids and alternative bids shall include definite information regarding the differences in quality, construction, design or utility, on which the differences in prices are based.

5. In awarding the contract, the University of Minnesota will consider in connection with

the amount of the bid on each item: (a) The general utility and appropriateness of design; (b) the ability and experiences of the bidder to perform adequately the work of the contract; (c) the general appearance, the details of construction and the finish of similar equipment furnished by the bidder to other libraries or institutions according to the list submitted.

6. The University of Minnesota reserves the right to reject any or all bids, is not compelled to accept the lowest bid and may waive any informalities in the bids, if in so doing this action will serve the best interests of the University.

General conditions apply to every part of the work under this contract. The term "contractor" or "bidder" refers to each and every contractor or bidder engaged in any part of the work included in the specifications. The term "owner" hereinafter refers to the University of Minnesota.

Material

Wood. 1. Woods for the equipment hereinafter mentioned shall be provided of the kinds indicated, from selected, old thoroughly air-seasoned stock, free from imperfections of all kinds and perfectly kiln-dried. Each contractor or bidder is requested to submit in writing a concise description of the method used in drying all woods used in the equipment on which a bid is submitted.

2. All exposed woodwork (unless otherwise specifically indicated) shall be of American quartered-sawed white oak, the grain selected for uniformity of color and figure. Small or medium grains shall be used and large or prominent grains avoided. All veneers shall be sawed and no veneer shall be less than 1/20" in thickness. Minimum thicknesses of more than 1/20" are indicated hereinafter.

3. All unexposed material used in construction shall be thoroughly seasoned, kiln-dried, white pine, or other suitable soft wood, except as may be hereinafter specified. The bidder or contractor shall indicate the wood used in any equipment or work on which he submits bids.

4. The finish, except as may be hereinafter specified, shall be standard office golden oak.

Workmanship

1. All cabinet work shall be framed and constructed in the most approved and substantial manner of cabinet making. All moldings and miters shall be sharply cut, perfectly fitting and thoroughly glued. When necessary, they shall be doweled or splined.

2. All large panels shall be of three and five-ply construction. All frame work shall have mortise and tenon joints perfectly glued or, in lieu of such construction, the bidder or contractor shall submit a description of his construction and a written guarantee as to its strength and stability for a period of not less than . . . . years. All panels shall be grooved into the stiles and rails and have sufficient allowance for expansion. All doors and panels shall be blind-mortised.

3. All veneered work shall be constructed of old, soft wood cores thoroughly kiln-dried and seasoned, free from knots, checks or other inperfections. All joints between pieces of veneering forming single panels or surfaces shall be hairline joints showing the lines of jointure only by the grain of the wood. No exposed end work shall be used on any table or desk.

4. All desk and table tops shall be of five-ply construction on soft wood cores, preferably wormy chestnut. Edges shall be bound with quarter-sawed oak so that no end or edge wood is exposed on any part of the tops. The bidder or contractor shall specify the wood used for the cores and the thickness of the veneers.

Finish

1. All surfaces shall be thoroughly smoothed and sandpapered to an even and smooth surface before finishing.

2. The materials for finishing shall be the best of their respective kinds and shall be applied in a room properly heated and free from dust, etc. The filler shall be the best silex filler. Each coat of filler and varnish shall be rubbed to an even surface, the last coat being rubbed to a dull gloss finish.

Schedule of Equipment

Tables. Alternative bids may be given, with or without brass shoes, wood or brass pulls where drawers are indicated, etc. All significant details should be noted in bids. Tables and desks as hereinafter listed shall be of the same standard height, 30½ inches. The tops shall be of the following thicknesses, or closely approximate:

Forty-eight inches and less in length, 1¼ inches thick; sixty inches in length and over, 1½ inches thick. Length and breadth shall be as hereinafter indicated or approximate and all dimensions shall be stated in any and all bids submitted. Tables shall be furnished with or without drawers as hereinafter indicated:

Reading Room Tables. Table tops to be of 5-ply laminated construction, 2" outside thickness. Core stock to be of sound wormy chestnut, not exceeding three inches in width with interlocking construction. Cross banding of not less than 5/16 inch of quarter-sawed oak, with hand-mitered corners must be applied around all four sides before face and back veneers are applied.

The face veneer must be not less than 1/16 inch in thickness of quarter-sawed white oak specially selected for medium figure and color, must be perfectly matched and must be free from dark streaks or knots. The bark veneer shall be 1/16 selected birch.

Pedestals must be of laminated construction and no solid stock shall be used. All joints must be tongued and grooved with provision for expansion and contraction, or in lieu of tongue and grooving the bidder must furnish a written guarantee and satisfactory evidence of perfect and permanent construction.

Stretchers or other reinforcing construction must be of proper height from floor to eliminate the possibility of being marred by feet and must be of sufficient strength to insure against any possibility of the racking or pulling apart of the tables from use.

The owner reserves the right to inspect the stock at any time during construction or finish.

The bidder must state, in compliance with Section 4 of the Instructions to Bidders, whether the tops he proposes to furnish are of his own manufacture, manufactured by the same factory that makes, assembles or furnishes the complete table, or purchased separately from some other factory.

Pedestals must be constructed to receive electric lighting conduit and floor plug and tops must be bored by the bidder to receive table lights. The position and number of the holes will be furnished by the owner.

Tables must be K.D. The bidder must either set up the table after the electric conduits are installed or he must furnish and guarantee construction which can be properly set up by an ordinary carpenter. The bidder must indicate which option he selects.

A cut or design of the table, or tables, proposed must be furnished by the bidder and he must also furnish a sample section showing construction and materials used in both tops and pedestals.

The following stock designs are indicative of the general styles and constructions desired, the bidder may submit any design or designs equivalent in quality, construction or general artistic effect: Sampson Tables, 324 or 325; Lincoln's Directors' Tables, 753 or 953.

Desks. All desks must conform with the General Conditions. . . . . Alternative bids may be given for any or all of the sizes indicated hereinafter, but all bids must state definitely the differences in dimensions, fittings and construction of the different grades on which bids are submitted. Sections showing construction and materials should be submitted. Alternative bids for solid and linoleum top will be received.

Chairs. All chairs shall be full-boxed, saddle seat, and shall conform in material and workmanship to the General Conditions stated as far as possible. Arms, legs and other curved portions should be steam bent and not sawed. All joints should be doweled, tongued and grooved or suitably reinforced otherwise. Sections showing construction or completed chairs shall be submitted by the bidder or bidders if requested by the owner.

The chairs in items 1-5 below shall be equivalent in quality and similar in style to the following. Alternative bids should be submitted on all the styles mentioned. The bidder, or bidders, may submit special styles of equivalent quality and in general harmony with the styles mentioned below, and cuts or designs with full description of dimensions, materials and construction shall be submitted for each style: Milwaukee Chair Company, Nos. 212 W., 240 W., 204 W., 213 W., 241 W., Crocker Chair Company, No. 38 Line.

Filing Cases. The bidder or bidders may submit proposals on cases of greater or less cost than the types suggested below, but all alternative bids must give full information as to design or construction on which the variation in price is based. All metal filing cases shall be furnished in Olive Green. Samples of color should be submitted with bids. All filing cases, unless otherwise specified shall be provided with rods and followers: 4-drawer wood filing cabinets, letter size, with locks and finished ends on each unit, Standard Office Golden Oak finished (Library Bureau Commercial Grade suggested as standard); 4-drawer metal filing cabinets, letter size, without lock (Y. and E. 5304 suggested as standard).

Transfer Units. Letter size, Shaw-Walker Transfer Case 1305 or solid unit equivalent in quality and price, is suggested. Alternative bids for single drawer transfer units with and without followers will be received. With all such bids, cuts, or designs, dimensions and prices of bases for cases must be given.

Card Cabinets. Alternative bids will be received for cabinets in solid sections of 60 or 72-drawer units or for sectional cabinets of 12, 15 or 18-drawer units, with detachable bases and tops. The dimensions of the completed unit in either case should be approximately 60 inches high with 19-inch base, 33 inches to 42½ inches wide and 17 inches deep. Each drawer must be equipped with follower and rod for Library of Congress cards (7.5 x 12.5 cm.) All bids must state approximate working capacity of each drawer in terms of medium and heavy stock cards. (Samples of Library of Congress cards showing size and stock are enclosed.) 60-tray card cabinets for 7.5 x 12.5 cm. catalog cards, or equivalent capacity.

How a Museum May Acquire Objects*

By MARGARET E. WHITE
Newark Museum Association

MY subject implies objects a museum must have if it is to serve the public—and unless a museum be of service, unless it be able to co-operate with the people and the institutions which go to make up its environment, the museum might as well not exist. From its very beginning it is to the community that the museum must turn for the fulfillment of its needs.

Of the three primary disadvantages under which a newly established museum labors, want of funds, of space, and of objects, the latter is here chosen for discussion. The choice is made for two reasons, first, because this obstacle is the easiest of the three to overcome and, second, because while space and funds are necessary, the collection is what makes the museum. It follows that a museum should keep up its friendly relations with its community, for the museum must understand the parts that make up the community if it is to serve these parts severally and together to the best advantage. What the museum ultimately has in the way of a collection should be determined largely by the nature of these units. . . . "The director of a museum of the new type collects for his community, not what convention and fashion say a museum should contain, but what a study of the tastes, industries and pastimes of the community suggests as best fitted to fill that community's interests."

It is not to be expected that the museum will be able to serve everybody at once. The acquisition of a large and well-rounded collection takes years of careful thought and planning. During those years the museum should be encouraging its friends to give whatever interests them and, in so doing, create for themselves a lasting expression of their tastes, activities and aspirations. At the same time the museum should be continuously pointing out the value, to itself and its public, of little things. Take, for example, that horror of thrifty housewives, the spring cleaning. In attic and store rooms are Grandmother's India shawl, the doll Aunt Mary brought back from Switzerland, those ugly daguerreotypes of nobody knows whom. They only take up room and gather dust, yet the museums would be glad to have them. It is not that such articles are valuable in themselves, but each falls into place in the general scheme. The shawl forms the beginning of a collection of shawls from India, Paisley, Shetland or Manila—an interesting group in itself and a striking part, some day, of a textile show. The daguerreotypes are excellent for costume and as accessories in an exhibition showing the development of photography, or the Civil War period. Incidentally, the donor of these articles has the satisfaction of feeling that she has contributed towards the welfare of the museum and the community.

The museum should contain among its possessions articles of interest to the schools, to women's clubs and art lovers, to manufacturers, and to the foreign population. For the schools the museum should have, for example, a science collection, American Indian material, objects relating to American history and Colonial life. Examples of paintings, sculpture and ceramics by modern artists appeal alike to the student, the so-called "leisure class," the child and the artisan. For the manufacturer and the worker there should be a representative showing of the industries of city and state. The foreigner can and will gladly contribute of his people's handicrafts to a collection which no museum should overlook. These things can not be acquired without the expenditure of considerable money, you say? To a surprising extent they can.

Three of the ways in which a museum may gather unto itself objects which meet the interests of the entire community are exhibitions, publicity and talks to school children. In the discussion of these methods the reader will see that the museum gains by them, not only riches, which are tangible, but also something of greater worth, tho intangible—the loyalty and increasing friendship of its fellow citizens. The applicability of these methods, once they have been given fair trial, should be determined by the benefit derived therefrom. While exhibitions are the most advantageous means of securing objects, they are expensive. Publicity, in the form of brief news items, and school talks, ask for relatively small outlay.

As examples of the types of exhibition which meet the interests of the greatest number, two are here noted out of the many prepared by the Newark Museum: the Colonial Kitchen and the Textile Exhibit.

The Colonial Kitchen was opened for Thanksgiving, 1916. It was shown for six

* The eighth of a series of papers on "The Library and the Museum" appearing in the LIBRARY JOURNAL from time to time. The first paper, by John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Public Library and director of the Museum Association, Newark, N. J., was published in the issue for May 15, 1921.

weeks and, on special request from the schools, was reopened from February 12th to 28th. The idea of the Kitchen did not originate in Newark. A similar exhibit, more pretentious in nature, had already been held in Milwaukee. Ours was a modest exhibit. Everyone was asked to contribute to it. In Newark and its environs are many old families who are the proud possessors of Colonial articles of no small value. These were most generous in lending their treasures to supplement the museum's own collection. It was to their pleasure as much as to the museum's that the Kitchen proved popular. And it was popular! The Kitchen itself, measuring 16 by 20 feet, was built by the museum carpenter in one of the exhibition galleries. It had a beamed ceiling, a fireplace, three windows, and a corner cupboard. In this room were arranged furniture, with table set for a meal, kitchen utensils, mittens and tippet hanging on pegs by the window, pewter and old china on the shelves. Here every afternoon two normal school students, dressed in Colonial costume, explained to visitors the different objects and the home life of Colonial days. The costumes were made by the students, themselves, from material furnished by the museum, and at the close of the exhibit they were turned over to the Museum's lending collection to be sent out to schools with other Colonial material. In the large gallery, of which the Kitchen filled only a small part, were arranged other articles belonging to the same period. Hordes of children came to see this exhibit, and teachers with their classes made formal visits. The grown-ups found it also fascinating. To the foreigner it meant more than a doll's house or history lesson, for many of the things he saw carried him back in thought to the old country. The people of Newark have not forgotten the Kitchen, nor have they ceased to regret that lack of space made it impossible to keep the room on exhibition permanently. As a result of that exhibit the museum received many gifts, including three rare old coverlets, pieces of old glass including specimens by Stiegel, spinning wheels, horse-hair trunks, valuable furniture, and a large group of domestic utensils.

Totally different in scope was the Textile Exhibit which embraced the industries of the state. Six months were spent by the staff in preparing this. Its purpose was to show the extent, quality and variety of fabrics made in New Jersey today, the processes by which they are produced, and the products of hand looms of old times.

To arouse interest and to assemble material the Newark Museum sent out form letters to editors, manufacturers and textile trade organizations; to school principals, women's clubs and historical societies. Together with the letter to the two latter organizations was sent a printed four-page leaflet showing a corner of an old, hand-woven, blue and white coverlet on the first page. This leaflet gave in outline the purpose of the exhibition followed by a request for textiles of historic interest. At the same time that these form letters were being distributed, press notices appeared in the local papers. The result far exceeded all expectations. The exhibit, when assembled, showed to the fullest extent the processes of textile making. Woven fabrics ran the gamut from hand made coverlets to gorgeous pieces of velvet brocade. There were silks and satins, woolen goods and linen, of every conceivable texture and weave. Hats of felt, velour and beaver illustrated the entire course of operations from the limp shapeless material to the finished product. There were also on view embroidery and lace, hand and machine made; rugs, and examples of hand work from public schools. Articles contributed by school children of foreign parentage constituted a separate group called the Homelands Exhibit. A dozen different nationalities were here represented. Demonstrations were given daily in the actual processes of weaving. A Greek woman showed visitors how to spin with primitive distaff and spindle. Colonial, modern and Jacquard looms were seen in operation. To further explain the exhibit the Museum prepared a little book, "The Story of Textiles." This was intended especially for teachers and students. It outlined the history of weaving and spinning, the development of the loom; the fibres from which textiles are made, the processes of bleaching and dyeing, the part textiles have played in history and romance.

The results of that show were many. Foremost was the founding of the Homelands Association, a direct outgrowth of the Homelands section of the textile exhibit. The following year this association, aided by the Museum, organized a "Homelands Exhibition" as a part of the celebration of the founding of Newark 250 years before. The Homelands Exhibit was based on one of a similar nature held in 1914 at the John Herron Art Institute in Indianapolis and called "The Fatherland Exhibit." The idea has since been repeated in the "Homelands Exhibition" held by the State Museum at Trenton at Trenton, New Jersey, and again in an exhibit held last fall in the Young Women's Christian Association, Newark. Another outgrowth of the textile show was the demand for small exhibits of textiles. The Educational Department of R. H. Macy & Co., New York City, borrowed from Newark a collection of material relating to textile processes.

Another exhibit, not so technical in nature, was lent to a large woman's club in a near-by town. The most important result was, perhaps, the acquisition by the Museum of articles contributed for exhibition. A wealth of material, representing every phase of the textile industry, was presented by manufacturers and individuals, part of it being converted into textile charts for use in the schools.

The two exhibits under discussion are examples of the more elaborate and far-reaching methods. Exhibitions which may be prepared at small cost and which will appeal to the interest of small groups often suggest themselves. For examples, amateur photography; the work of the local ceramic club; arts and crafts products by school children, and activities of Boy and Girl Scouts. These small displays often result in gifts or permanent loans of much value. If you hear that Mr. Smith owns a Bowie knife and that some one else has a Java kriss and a boomerang from Australia, get up an exhibit of weapons. The Civil War veterans, tho few in number, and the ex-service men will respond readily. Mr. Smith may prefer that his Bowie knife remain on exhibition rather than return it to his mantel shelf. And when later Mr. Jones moves from his house into an apartment and has to dispose of his fire-arms, he will remember the weapon exhibit and present his things to the museum.

When gifts are received the Newark Museum often sends brief news items concerning them, illustrated if possible, to local papers. Readers thereupon say, "Why I have a better thing than that which I can send," or "I wonder if there isn't something I could give?" and straightway send it. Publicity thus keeps the museum in the public eye and by constant reiteration points out what manner of objects the museum can use and what interesting stories are sometimes connected with simple things.

Informal talks are occasionally given in schools or to classes visiting the museum. Just before the closing of the public schools, last spring, the Educational Adviser of the Library and Museum went to several schools and made a plea in our behalf. She told the children what is in the Museum, and what the Museum would like to have as additions to its collections of science, industry and art. She tried to make the children understand that while nothing is too good for the Museum, neither is anything too humble. She suggested that when children tire of their treasures they bring them to us, and that during the summer months the children be on the lookout for objects of interest, from white pine cones to a cobbler's bench. The children seemed pleased to have an opportunity to do something for the Museum.

A box of miscellaneous articles often comes to us with a note saying that we may select what we can use and throw the rest away. In these its early years the museum finds few of its gifts are useless. The Newark Museum considers it advisable not to accept gifts with conditions of any sort. After gifts have been formally accepted by the Trustees they are sorted into four groups: those to be added to the permanent collection for exhibition purposes, those to be turned over to the lending collection for use in schools or study classes, those for the science collection, and those to be discarded. If any objects are received which duplicate others already in the permanent collection, one of them is set aside for lending.

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*Originally compiled by Wm. R. Eastman for use in his lecture to the N. Y. State Library School. Revised and expanded by his successor Wm. F. Yust.

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The Public Library and Hospital Library Service*

BY CLARENCE W. SUMNER
Librarian, Sioux City (Ia.) Public Library

THERE is no phase of public library development in which I am more interested than this, for in my opinion, there is no phase of library work that offers a greater opportunity for real service to humanity. It includes every inspirational, informative and recreational value to be found in any other kind of library work and in addition has an undisputed therapeutic aspect. And then it is humanitarian, which is above and beyond ordinary values, educational and otherwise. I could elaborate on these points and give many illustrations, based on first hand knowledge, derived from close touch and observation of this work over a number of years, but it is neither necessary nor desirable on this occasion to go into detail in regard to these matters and I shall refrain from doing so. I would be giving no new information to this group of hospital librarians; I would only be calling up your daily experiences in which you are already very familiar.

Speaking from the standpoint of an administrative head of a public library, however, one who has had many opportunities during the past five years to observe and study this work at close range, to compare its value with other phases of library development, I do not know of a single reason why hospital service should not be included in public library activities, in any city where there is a hospital. It is, of course, only reasonable and proper to make an exception where there is a large hospital, financially strong enough to maintain its own professional library service. We are familiar with these examples, the Lakeside Hospital in Cleveland being an outstanding illustration, where the administration of a unit hospital library is to be preferred in a particular situation.

However, I would call your attention to the many cities and towns thruout the country with one or more general hospitals, homes and orphanages without the semblance of professional library service and with little chance of any, unless proffered by the public library. Here is an immense field of service that has, as yet, been scarcely scratched. Here is a golden opportunity for the public library to assume another responsibility and take up a work that will bring dividends of appreciation and good will for a real service rendered.

My subject is "Why Include Hospital Service in Public Library Activities." If I may make a prediction it will be, that if the number of public libraries in cities, large and small, that are taking up hospital library service continues to increase, at the rate we have experienced during the past few years, there will be no occasion for any one in the future to discuss the subject assigned to me today. The time is coming, and in the near future, when to find a public library not rendering professional library service at the bedside of patients, in the various hospitals, homes and orphanages of a city, will be like looking for the proverbial needle in a haystack. And why should this not be so — why should there be any question about including hospital service in the work of a public library? The burden of a proof should be placed even now on the individual public library, that for one reason or another, has neither seen nor been able to make the most of its opportunity in this direction. In making this assertion, I would make due allowance for special cases where it has been found impossible to undertake the work, or where the unit system is in operation or can be developed to even better advantage.

Hospital service from the public library has come to stay! It is in line with the express desire and policy of public library officials to reach out and extend the lines of service of a public library to every corner of the community. Long ago public libraries discovered that it was not to their advantage to hide their light under a bushel. The up-to-date progressive public library has been seeking in every proper and legitimate way to take the library to the people and not wait for the people to come to the library. We have seen this in the establishing of branch libraries in the outlying sections

*Paper read before the A. L. A. Hospital Libraries Round Table at the Chicago Mid-Winter Meeting, Jan. 3, 1924.

of the city; in the placing of numerous deposits of books in schools, factories, shops and stores; in the use of book wagons, in both city and country districts and in the use of the parcel post in placing books in the hands of patrons. In so doing the public library has really become an active potential force which reaches out and touches and quickens the lives of individuals in the community. In all these efforts to extend its usefulness and carry its resources direct to its patrons, I would remind you that the library is going out and taking its wares to people who are well, who are physically able, if they so desire, to go to the library for the assistance they require. If it is desirable to take the library to well people is it not even more desirable to take its resources to the sick and afflicted who are unable to go themselves. If any kind of extension work is justified, and we all believe that it is, then hospital extension is doubly justified.

I am far less concerned with any vindication of hospital service, as a legitimate function of the public library, than I am with the way that it is carried on. Any work that is worth doing at all is worth doing well. That is particularly true of hospital library work. There is absolutely no place for half-baked enthusiasm either on the part of administrative heads of our public libraries or those whom they place in immediate charge. Far better, in my opinion, that a library not undertake this service at all rather than to undertake it in any half-hearted way. The librarian should be completely "sold" on the opportunities and possibilities for genuine service and should be fired with a certain amount of enthusiasm for the undertaking. He should realize that it is all-inclusive in its scope and that to be successful, it should not be allowed to break down at any point. No library activity in hospitals is complete unless it provides professional and special ability in work with children. A hospital librarian may be ever so capable with adults but have neither the training nor the natural ability to handle the children successfully. Any hospital library service that fails to take into consideration the great possibilities in this direction, is only a half-service.

Another point so fundamental to success, as it seems to me, is the number of visits a week made by the hospital librarian to each institution. We believe that twice a week is the minimum and that three times a week is better. Visits of once a week should not be considered at all, as many patients will never come in contact with the service, having entered and left the hospital before the hospital librarian has had an opportunity to visit them.

It may be of interest to comment briefly on the hospital work as organized and developed in Sioux City, which has now been under way over five years. Our department of hospital service is simply the result of faith in an idea, the possibilities of which were such as to cause us to believe that we were justified in organizing a separate department of hospital service of equal rank and importance as that given to any other department of our library. We placed it on the plane with the adult department, children's department, branch department, etc. In organizing this work it seemed of vital importance that we make no mistake in the selection of the right person to assume the duties of hospital librarian. That we made no mistake in our selection is evidenced by a record of accomplishment of which we are very proud.

The work was organized and service inaugurated in all of our hospitals, which number six, at the same time, and a schedule of two visits a week to each institution was arranged and for over five years has been carried out with strict regularity. From time to time and by invitation only, we have made extensions to include the County Home, County Jail, St. Monica's Home for Foundlings, Good Shepherd's Home and The Boys' and Girls' Home. We are now serving twelve institutions and have two full-time hospital librarians. Since this department was organized in Sioux City, more than 200,000 books have been placed in the hands of the sick. As to the opinion of the hospital authorities regarding the value they place on the hospital service that is being rendered by the Sioux City Public Library, I quote a paragraph from the librarian's November report to the Board of Trustees—you may draw your own conclusions.

> It is interesting and significant as to the value the hospitals place on this work, that St. Vincent's Hospital has about completed the equipment of a room for the hospital library service at a cost of $700 to the hospital. Here, as well as in other hospitals of the city, we were glad to have a corner in the basement when we first inaugurated this service in Sioux City hospitals over five years ago. Plans are already made for similar first floor accommodations in the two new hospitals. The Hospital Library Service has demonstrated its worth to its patrons and the hospital authorities are glad to recognize its worth by providing us with such splendid quarters.

Is this work then worth while? Are we justified in including hospital service in public library activities? We believe, from our own experience and judging from the number of libraries that have undertaken a similar service, that it is immensely worth while, and we have the faith to believe that many other public libraries are already awake to the fact that here is an opportunity to be seized and that as rapidly as circumstances permit, they will organize departments of hospital service and we shall continue to see rapid development in this direction.

An Advanced School of Librarianship

AN advanced school of librarianship requiring for admission four years of academic work and one year of library school training, and offering an elastic curriculum some of which might be pursued *in absentia* was discussed at the open meeting of the A. L. A. Board of Education of Librarianship held in Chicago December 31.

A definition of such a school had been contributed and was read to the meeting as follows:

An advanced school of librarianship should differ from existing schools which require college graduation for admission by providing more extensively for specialization. It should prepare students to fill such positions as administrators of small or medium-sized public libraries, large public libraries, regional or county libraries, elementary and high school libraries, normal school and teachers college libraries, university, college, and technical school libraries, special libraries, departments of large libraries of all kinds; secretaries and organizers for commission work; directors and teachers for library schools and training classes; supervisors of work with children; bibliographic experts; research workers.

It should require for admission college graduation, one year of satisfactory work in an accredited library school, and some experience, except (a) that the faculty may admit students who do not have the full qualifications indicated above, but who satisfy the faculty that the advanced work for which they enroll can be carried satisfactorily without lowering the standards of instruction in the school; (b) that the faculty may refuse to admit any applicant who fails to give evidence that he can carry the advanced work satisfactorily.

Mr. Bowerman grouped the needs for a school of graduate grade under five headings as stated in the prospectus of the proposed National School of Library Science:

The formulation of facts in relation to library science and the organization of this material for the more satisfactory teaching of the science; the encouragement of further research; the creation of a center to which those who have had preliminary training and years of practical experience may turn for further instruction; the development of adequate courses of instruction for those who wish to prepare themselves for highly specialized work; the training of those competent to teach library science.

He suggested that there would be two classes of applicants for admission:

New recruits who have completed four years of academic work and one year of elementary library training who wish to pursue work of graduate grade to fit themselves for the higher positions; and members of the profession who wish to fit themselves for administrative or other more specialized work.

Dr. Hill asked: "Where does the demand come from? From the heads of libraries, from those who have been to library schools, or from those who are in library schools at the present time? In other words would such a school be supported by those who contemplate going to it?" In reply, Miss Ahern suggested that an advanced school might recruit students from the staffs of most of the library schools and that some of the heads of large libraries would matriculate at the earliest opportunity. Mr. Wright refused to believe that librarians lacked the ambition of doctors, teachers, and other professional people for advanced study. Mr. Carson of Toronto said that Canada would look to the United States for such service and probably would furnish a half-dozen students each year.

Recruiting of Students

Mr. Bishop gave his experience with the eight-weeks sessions conducted at the University of Michigan in 1923 and 1924. Admission was restricted to college graduates with one year of library training or three years' experience in a library of 20,000 volumes. Credit toward a degree was offered. With no advertising beyond the announcement in the summer session catalog seven persons registered in 1923 and eight in 1924, for a class limited to ten in order to assure work of graduate character. Mr. Bishop expressed the belief that there would be little difficulty in securing a reasonable number of students but that a class as large as 50 to 100 students was undesirable. Mr. Bowerman thought that the estimate of the Washington group was at least fifty full-time and fifty part-time students the first year.

Mr. Meyer made some suggestions as to content of the curriculum: Administration of various types of libraries, principles and psychology of reading, methodology of bibliographic evaluation and research, fine binding, bibliography in special fields, pedagogy of library science, the library as a means of disseminating culture, information, and as a means of recreation, special problems, methods of production of books, construction of library buildings. Mr. Utley thought it might be assumed that an advanced school should include

much work in specialized fields. He spoke of the value to the librarian of the opportunities for contact with the outside world which such specialized study would provide. A large part of the work, in his opinion, would be done *in absentia*, under librarians who would be capable of directing study in special fields.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

Mr. Walter argued that there would never be an advanced school worthy of the name that does not take for a general principle the idea that a student to be granted admission and full credit must have completed at least the final requirements of the school of the grade below. He recommended some kind of test for the student not meeting the full requirements. Miss Newberry advocated lower entrance requirements at first on the ground that the requirement of four years of academic work and one year of library school training would debar many department heads and even librarians. Mr. Lydenberg and others held the view that there would be general agreement on the admission of the student with exceptional ability who could not meet all the requirements, but that any formal provision to cover all cases would be impracticable.

President Walter Dill Scott of Northwestern University, speaking on selection tests, stated that the American contribution to psychology, the principle of individual differences, is fundamental to all conceptions of the subject. He outlined the two important applications of this principle,—to the American Army during the War and to the selection of college freshmen. With reference to the use of tests for admission to an advanced school of librarianship, he emphasized the need for information as to the qualities required in particular jobs.

LOCATION OF THE SCHOOL

Chicago as well as Washington was suggested for the site of the school. Mr. Henry of the University of Chicago Libraries stated that the University of Chicago was ready, if the need were felt by the profession, to consider the establishment of such a school. He called attention to the peculiar advantages to be gained by affiliating the school with a university operating on the quarter basis and to the opportunities offered by the library facilities in Chicago. Mr. Meyer and Mr. Bowerman both referred to the recent conference of Washington librarians with the Board of Education for Librarianship, which was in effect an opportunity to inform the Board regarding the special advantages to be gained by the establishment of an advanced school in Washington.

Leave of absence to study at the school would be easy to obtain, in the opinion of Mr. Rush. Dr. Richardson suggested that leave for study might be stipulated in the contract of a librarian in accepting a position. The Cleveland Public Library already has liberal rules for granting leave, as was pointed out by Miss Eastman.

CURRICULUM

A curriculum modeled upon college courses for a master's degree, with the work outlined and directed by a professor of library science, engineering, journalism, or whatever subject the student wished to pursue was suggested by Miss Whitcomb. The work could be done in absence if necessary, the student presenting evidence to the faculty at the end of the year in thesis, bibliographic, and oral form to show the completion of work worthy of the degree. Miss Wilson suggested a stated term of residence with opportunity to work *in absentia* on a definite problem. T. C. Tai, librarian of Tsing Hun College, Peking, suggested that specialized knowledge of the library profession should be so organized and systematized that within a minimum period of time the graduate student may acquire a maximum of advanced knowledge of the profession, which implies that the curriculum must not be crowded with introductory and elementary courses in professional subjects. Alice I. Hazeltine, speaking from the point of the definition as read, stated that it presupposed more electives than are offered at present in any one school. She voiced the need for high standards, some prescribed courses and more elasticity as to electives.

Thrift Week in the Library

RECENT reports on National Thrift Week, January 17-23, show many interesting results in so far as librarians are concerned. Full details concerning this yearly movement on behalf of a more thrifty nation have not been fully compiled as yet, but reports show, according to John A. Goodell, executive secretary of the National Thrift Committee, that libraries engaged in this work to a greater extent this year than ever before. This seems to prove that National Thrift Week must have something to offer to the distinct advantage of the library, or at least that here is something which may be worth investigation.

Among libraries most active in this work were the public libraries of Seattle, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chattanooga. A letter from E. Gertrude Avey, field representative of the Cincinnati Public Library, tells of a quite extensive thrift exhibit shown there. The posters and other material for this display, furnished by the National Thrift Committee, attracted much favorable attention. Miss Avey is enthusiastic about this material and suggests even closer co-operation next year.

Adult Religious Education

By HENRY O. SEVERANCE
Librarian, University of Missouri Library, Columbia

"THE Jew in America is suffering from spiritual famine. Every ounce of his thought and energy is consumed in his business, his profession, or his work," said Rabbi Lichtenstein, recently. A pastor in a suburb of Chicago told Dr. Richardson, Dean of the School of Religious Education of Northwestern University, that his congregation did not understand the Biblical illustrations used in his sermons, and that he would have to borrow his illustrations from another source, or he would have to teach the Bible to the church members. These illustrations indicate the present status of religious education. The ignorance of university students on Biblical history and literature is well-known. In the rapid growth of materialism, things religious, cultural, and spiritual have been neglected.

"The sum of the whole matter is this," wrote ex-President Wilson in the *Atlantic Monthly*, August, 1923, "that our civilization cannot survive materially unless it be redeemed spiritually."

President Coolidge in his address before the National Educational Association, July 4, 1924, said: "Another element must be secured in the training of citizenship, or all else will be in vain, all our learning and science, our culture and our arts, will be of little avail . . . unless our material resources are supported by moral and spiritual resources, there is no foundation for progress. A trained intellect can do much but there is no substitute for morality, character and religious convictions. Unless these abide, American Citizenship will be found unequal to the task."

On the occasion of the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Bishop Francis Asbury, October 15, 1924, the President said, "Of course, we can help to restrain the vicious and furnish a fair degree of security and protection by legislation and police control, but the real reforms which society in these days is seeking, will come as a result of religious convictions or they will not come at all."

These excerpts indicate the importance of religious education in our commonwealth. Our future prosperity depends more upon the development of our spiritual resources than upon our material resources.

Religious education is acquired thru teaching in the church schools, thru association, thru reading, and study. The church with its various divisions of work is a great factor in religious education. Members get instruction in the Bible classes, and inspiration and instruction in the Sunday and mid-week services. The young people get help and inspiration for higher living in the Christian Endeavor Society, the B. Y. P. U. and the like. Great religious organizations, like the Burrall Bible Class, and Religious Education Week at Winona Lake, help to crystallize Christian ideals and give spiritual uplift, so also do other similar organizations such as the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and denominational students' homes in university centers.

Christian ideals are formed not alone by the inspiration of good music, good preaching, association with religious peoples but also by study and reading of religious books. In religion, writers are dealing with the greatest subjects of human thinking, with life's largest and most stimulating themes.

Here we have the literature of one of the greatest historic peoples of the world, a people that has had more influence on the world's civilization, than any other. If we read the Bible simply for information, as we read Herodotus and Livy, what remarkable revelations we receive about ancient history and ancient civilization, about those forces which have been working thru generations and have been productive of much in our modern life, about great historic characters and world actors, about the thoughts and times of races whose achievements filled the world with power and glory in the long ago. Some of the most interesting chapters in the history of civilization in various countries are those giving account of the work of missionaries in those countries. Africa was practically unknown when Livingstone penetrated its wilds, with the Bible. There is no modern fiction more interesting and absorbing than some of the stories of missionaries like John Clough of the Telegu Mission in India and of Adoniram Judson and his wife, missionaries to Burmah.

Librarians have a great opportunity to further religious education in their several communities. Religious books should receive as much publicity as any other class of books. During Religious Education Week, the best books in the library on the Bible, religion and related subjects should be placed on the display cases. Notices should appear in the local newspaper,

and other publicity should be given, similar to that for any other class of books. Papini's Life of Christ is a "Best Seller." Fosdick's "Modern Use of the Bible" indicates the modern methods of approach to the Bible. Then there are books on the religious pageantry and religious drama and the pageants and dramas themselves: books on peace, on missions, on science and religion, Christian biography, and the like.

The sale of religious books might be stimulated at Christmas time by the librarian's calling attention to some recent books, or by publishing a list, so as to assist the patrons in the purchase of religious books for the home.

The following list of books on religious subjects, published since 1920, is suggestive. Other titles might be included, but a short list is usually more serviceable.

Abbott, Lyman. What Christianity Means to Me. Macmillan, 1921. $1.75.
Babson, R. W. Religion and Business. Macmillan, 1920. $2.75.
Bacon, B. W. Jesus and Paul. Macmillan, 1921. $2.50.
Betts, George. How to Teach Religion. Abingdon, 1919. $1.
Bible. New Testament, trans. by Edgar F. Goodspeed, Chicago, 1923. $1.50.
Bible. Old Testament, trans. by James Moffatt. Doran, 1925.
Brewster, H. S. The Simple Gospel. Macmillan, 1922. $1.50.
Brown, C. R. Why I Believe in Religion. Macmillan, 1924. $1.50
Cope, H. F. Principles of Christian Service. Judson Press, 1921. 60c.
—— Week-Day Church-School. Doran, 1921. $2.
Coffin, H. S. What Is There in Religion? Macmillan, 1922. $1.25.
Coursey, O. W. Three Jewish Martyrs. Stratford, 1922. $1.25.
Cross, George. Creative Christianity. Macmillan, 1922. $1.50.
Deissman, G. A. Religion of Jesus and the Faith of Paul. Doran, 1923. $2.
Fosdick, H. E. Christianity and Progress. Revell, 1922. $1.50.
—— Modern Use of the Bible. Macmillan, 1924. $1.60.
Grant, P. S. The Religion of Main Street. American Library Service, 1923. $1.50.
Gulick, S. L. Christian Crusade for a Warless World. Macmillan, 1922. $1.
Harlow, V. E. Jesus the Man.
Hobbs, Mabel, and Helen Miles. Six Bible Plays. Century, 1924. $2.
—— Religious Dramas. Century, 1921. $2.
Holmes, J. M. Jesus and the Young Man of Today. Macmillan, 1919. $1.
Keen, W. W. I Believe in God and in Evolution. Lippincott, $1.
Kent, C. F. Jesus' Principles of Living. Scribner, 1920. $1.25.
King, H. C. Seeing Life Whole; A Christian Philosophy of Life. Macmillan, 1924. $1.50.
Lake, Kirsopp. Landmarks in the History of Early Christianity. Macmillan, 1922. $1.25.
Phelps, W. L. Human Nature in the Bible. Scribner, 1922. $2.
Lees, G. R. Life of Christ. Dodd, 1920. $5.
The Living Word. Century. $3.
Papini, Giovanni. Life of Christ; freely trans. from the Italian, by Dorothy Canfield Fisher. Harcourt, 1923. $3.
Rice, J. A. Old Testament in the Life of Today. Macmillan, 1920. $3.
Rogers, R. W. Great Characters of the Old Testament. Methodist Book Concern, 1920. $1.
Royden, A. M. Prayer As a Force. Putnam, 1923. $1.
Somervell, D. C. Short History of Religion. From Moses to the Present Day. Macmillan, 1922. $1.75.
Smyth, J. P. A People's Life of Christ. Revell, 1920. $3.50.
Swain, R. L. What and Where Is God? Macmillan, 1921. $2.50.
Women of the Bible. Century, $2.
Wood, I. F. Heroes of Early Israel. Macmillan, 1920. $2. (Great leaders series).

Mr. Solberg on Importation*

"THE elaborate and detailed provisions of section 31 of the act of 1909 prohibiting the importation of books were very fully discussed in the various public hearings on that act during 1906 and 1908. These provisions were inserted in the act to give support to the requirement that all books in the English language—in order to secure copyright in the United States—must be reprinted from type set within the limits of the United States. No single provision of the act of 1909 called out so much discussion, and I think it may be desirable to indicate briefly here where the full stenographic reports of that discussion may be found in case any one desires to follow up the matter in the printed report of the hearings. In "Arguments before the Committees of Patents" June 6-9, 1906, at pages 18-19, 36-41, 53, 57-58, 62-66, 91-92, 178-179; in the hearings for December 7, 8, 10, 11, 1906, at pages 53-56, 58-77 (librarians), 79-80, 93-94, 121-126, 190-193; in "Revision of copyright laws, hearings before the Committee on Patents," March 26-28, 1908, at pages 12-13, 120-121, 134-138, 140-148, 167, 241-242, 412-426; and a very elaborate summary by the Librarian of Congress on "The importation of authorized foreign editions of a work in which there is domestic copyright," pages 382-411.

"The inclusive statements of the pages occupied by the discussions will indicate the interest in this particular subject of the bill.

"Prior to 1891 our copyright laws contained no provisions prohibiting importation except in the case of pirated copies. The prohibition of importation of unauthorized copies is essential to copyright protection and the bill so provides, and that such illegal importation shall be deemed to infringe the copyright. When the requirement of manufacture in the United States

* From opening statement by Register of Copyright at hearing on H. R. 11258 before House Committee on Patents, January 22, 1925.

was inserted in the act of March 3, 1891, it was provided, inorder to give force and full effect to such compulsory remanufacture, that—

"'The importation into the United States of any book, chromo, lithograph, or photograph so copyrighted, or any edition or editions thereof, or any plates of the same not made from type set, negatives, or drawings on stone made within the limits of the United States, shall be, and it is hereby, prohibited. * * *'

"The articles enumerated in sections 512 to 516 inclusive, of the free list of the tariff act of 1890 were made exceptions to this inclusive prohibition of importation.

"In 1909 the compulsory manufacturing provisions were reenacted. But the prohibition of importation of copies of the authorized original edition was confined to books. The original proposals for such prohibition met with strong opposition, and modifications were finally incorporated permitting the importation for individuals and libraries, etc., of one copy for use and not for sale.

"In the present bill all these restrictions on the importation of copies of the authorized edition of the foreign author's book are eliminated. These prohibitive provisions are corollary to the requirement of American manufacture and when that is abrogated, logically these restrictions should also be abrogated.

"On the other hand, there has been complaint that the provisions of section 31 of the act of March 4, 1909, permit this limited importation, so far as libraries, etc., are concerned, of copies of foreign reprints of books by American authors, whether authorized or not. To meet this situation the bill provides that piratical copies shall be prohibited importation for sale or hire or other distribution in the United States, and that—

"'Such prohibition of importation shall extend also to any authorized foreign reprint of an American author's work or of a work by an alien author domiciled or resident in the United States, whenever an agreement authorizing such reprint shall stipulate that copies of such reprint shall not be brought into the United States: *Provided*, That such agreement shall have been recorded in the copyright office at Washington, and that the owner of the United States copyright shall have notified in writing the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General that the importation of copies of such work is in contravention of such agreement.'

"It is believed that this control by the American author or his publisher of the importation of foreign reprints of such American author's book into the United States is reasonable and necessary to meet conditions arising under and due to the act of 1909. It is parallel to the frequently cited prohibition of importation into England of the well-known Tauchnitz reprints of English books. These are cheap editions of English and to some extent American books published in the English language for circulation in Germany and on the Continent under agreement that copies are not to be exported into England. Notice to that effect is usually printed in the copies, and their importation is stopped upon due notice to the English customs officials.

"It is to be observed, however, in this connection, that there is no corresponding prohibition of importation into Germany or other European countries of copies of the original English edition of such books. The circulation of the authorized copies of the original book is neither barred nor restricted.

"This question mainly concerns the importation into the United States of copies of the original English book in competition with the reprint of that book by an American publisher who has secured a license to reissue the book or to whom has been assigned the English author's copyright for the United States. Under the present obligatory manufacture of the English book in order to secure any copyright for it in the United States the importation of the original authorized copies is prohibited when the copies are imported for sale.

"The bill proposes to eliminate the requirement of American manufacture of the book, but does not propose prohibition of importation of the original English book nor any restrictions upon its circulation. The English author, upon our entry into the union, will automatically secure copyright in the United States, which means a protected American market for his work. He may either export copies to the United States to supply the entire demand there for his book or arrange for its republication in the United States. In either case he will receive an agreed-upon royalty for every copy of his book sold in the United States. He may, when arranging for the republication of his book, agree not to sell copies of his original edition in the United States.

"It is a question of policy which Congress must determine, whether the copyright statute itself should contain provisions to prohibit or restrict the importation into the United States of copies of the English author's original edition whenever he has assigned his copyright for the United States to an American publisher or has licensed the latter to republish his work."

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, *Chairman*
CARL L. CANNON
ASA DON DICKINSON
HILLER C. WELLMAN
PURD B. WRIGHT
A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH FEBRUARY 15, 1925

ANOTHER library grant has been made by the Carnegie Corporation for general purposes in the appropriation of a fund of $50,000 to be used by the League of Library Commissions for the development of commission work in backward states. Mr. Ferguson returned to California by way of Louisiana and will presently report on the possibilities of utilizing that state for experimental development, while West Virginia is showing signs of interest, which make that state a possible alternative field. It is a wholesome endeavor on the part of the Carnegie Corporation to give to the several library and bibliographical organizations, separate from the American Library Association but co-ordinated with it, the opportunity to show what can be done by each in the use of funds, and the responsibility for these grants should do much in each case to make these organizations of increased dignity and practical usefulness.

ONE of the most useful endeavors in bibliography on a national scale is the Union List of Periodicals, which, prefaced by local developments, has now reached the penultimate stage in the issue of a provisional edition of the first section of this important work. This record, which has involved an immense amount of detailed labor, made possible by the fund of $36,000 contributed by subscribing libraries, gives opportunity for a far-sighted co-operation of seemingly unselfish character, which will nevertheless have a selfish reward in giving many of our libraries access to complete files of periodicals, instead of broken sets, on their shelves. The committee especially desires report from libraries which have incomplete sets of any of the periodicals listed, that these may either be completed or exchanged as material for completing sets in other libraries. Such give and take will indeed be of the highest usefulness.

THE principle should be applied also in the case of the Sabin volumes, and Mr. Lydenberg of the New York Public Library, now chairman of the Bibliographical Society's committee on the Sabin enterprise, hopes to have further information from libraries having broken sets of Sabin which they may desire to fill up, in view of the proposed completion of the work, or dispose of for the completion of sets in other libraries. Those libraries which have complete sets of the early volumes and wish to take opportunity to include on their shelves the full set resulting from the issue of the later volumes should lose no time in sending Mr. Lydenberg their provisional subscription for the remaining volumes. It is gratifying, indeed, that not only is the completion of that work assured, but that Dr. Koch, for the Evans committee, has succeeded in placing sufficient volumes to ensure the issue of the ninth Evans volume, and only three or four subscriptions are now necessary to absorb the remainder of the thirty sets which Mr. Evans had on hand. Here are three great bibliographical enterprises which will be well under way in 1926 and will add to the importance of the semi-centennial year.

IT is to be regretted that it was not found practicable to arrange for display of the German book exhibit in other cities than Chicago before Dr. Riedner and his associates returned to Germany on February 5th. The display announced for Columbia University was not made because Earl Hall did not afford space for the thousand feet of shelving and the considerable number of tables required. As invitations had been received from St. Louis and Boston also, it is hoped that the exhibit, now boxed and stored in Chicago, may be augmented with a view to exhibition in 1926, if not later in the present year. Both the exhibit and the German representatives made a pleasant impression in this country and their return will be welcome, especially in connection with the semi-centenary in 1926 of the A. L. A. at which the presence of representatives from all library countries is expected. Meantime international progress is on foot in the Orient, where Professors Paul Monroe and Stephen P. Duggan are now making a survey of education in the Philippines. They plan to reach China in the spring in time for the meeting of the commission which will discuss educational possibilities in China with the aid of funds made available by the Chinese government after

the release by the United States of the balance of the Boxer indemnity, thru the efforts of Miss Wood. This meeting is to be attended by Dr. Bostwick as library advisor from the A. L. A. It may be mentioned incidentally, that on Miss Wood's return to Boone University, after her triumph in America, she was accorded a special reception which honored the completion of her twenty-five years of service, and that a browsing room, to be called Woodside, is to be established in the University Library as a permanent memorial to her.

IT is worth noting that the head of one of our foremost and greatest universities puts himself so squarely on record as in line with the movement for adult education as does President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University in saying: "We shall have to recognize that our universities, our colleges and our schools leave education unfinished. There must be constant and continuous home study. We need to train our people in the use of the public library and we need to inspire them to develop libraries in their own homes. . . . The habit of reading and the ability to enjoy a good book must be fostered among those who at present have left their education behind." This recognition of the importance of the public library and of the home library gives a proper perspective in adult reading, for all who have to do with books recognize the general principle that "a book owned is better than a book borrowed" and that loans from the free public library give the best stimulus for the owning of books in the home.

LIBRARY WORK

LIBRARIANSHIP—A DEFINITION

"IF Librarianship is a profession," said H. H. B. Meyer in a recent address to the Virginia State Library Association, "then it should have back of it a body of knowledge, a science, just as the profession of medicine has back of it medical chemistry and botany, pathology, therapeutics and so on. . . But is there a library Science? We librarians think there is and a small group in Washington has been at work during the past few months formulating a definition, with the result that the following which I offered at a recent meeting was tentatively accepted by the group:

'Library science is that branch of human knowledge which treats of the production, care and use of the records of human knowledge.'

Under "Production" there will be, said Mr. Meyer, a large body of knowledge with almost no practice or technique. Under the second and third, "Care" and "Use," there will be a large body of practice or technique as well as the fundamental knowledge on which the technique more immediately rests.

Production

1. Materials: Paper, parchment, etc.; inks, writing and printing; binding materials, leather, cloth, paper, adhesive.

2. Processes: Writing; printing; binding; engraving; photography.

3. Distribution of product: Publishing; selling; history of book trade; book buying; book selection from point of view of production.

Only the last two involve any technique and they could easily be transferred to the subdivision "care" as they are the first steps in the care of books, etc.

Since the other two subdivisions involve the actual practical handling of the records of human knowledge, administration is implied, and this would come at the end, in a logical development of the subject, altho in actual practice, the first step is the creation of some form of administration.

Care

1. Buildings (as reservoirs or containers): Interior arrangements—departments, rooms, shelving; heating, lighting and ventilation; cleaning and protection from destructive agencies; 2. Book selection with a view to preservation and use; 3. Classification (orderly arrangement); 4. Cataloging (key to orderly arrangement).

Use

A. According to devices and forms. 1. Mechanical aids and devices: Machinery and tools; forms of records—books, pamphlets, documents, periodicals, newspapers, clippings, prints' maps, manuscripts, music. 2. Intellectual aids and devices: Catalogues, indexes, bibliographies.

B. According to constituents: 1. General public: Children; pupils and students; adults. 2. Special groups: Professional men (lawyers, physicians, engineers, ministers, etc.); business men and corporations.

C. According to character of service.: Recreational, education, informational (including research), cultural.

Administration involving the proper correla-

tion of these three to the end of adequate service, and including: Organization; finances and budget; personal, rules, regulations and discipline.

"Librarians accepting such a definition and living up to it," said Mr. Meyer "need have no fear of being excluded from the learned professions."

THE GROWTH OF INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARY WORK

ONLY three states in the Union have institution librarians, says Julia C. Stockett, in the January *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, in an article on the growth of institution library work: Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska. In Iowa the work is under the Board of Control; the Minnesota librarian has an office at the state capital and can do general work benefitting all institution libraries; in Nebraska an appropriation to the State Library Commission is made for work in institution libraries. In Wisconsin, Ohio, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania there is agitation for institution work.

In a brief review of progress the hospital library naturally occupies a prominent place. Before the war three outstanding attempts in hospital libraries had been made—all in 1904. These were the MacLean Hospital at Waverly, Mass., for mental cases; the Massachusetts General Hospital, the first general hospital to give book service to bed patients thru its book cart*; and the Iowa Board of Control which started the idea of a state institution librarian. In 1918 the A. L. A. supplied librarians for war work and by June 1919 there were 141 librarians and six supervisors in the A. L. A. Hospital Library Service and 121 organized libraries in France.*

There are now librarians at eight large Navy hospitals; smaller hospitals have service from the adjoining Navy yard or station; last November there were 49 Veterans' Bureau hospital libraries with 51 librarians; and the A. L. A. still provides reading for ex-service men not cared for by the Veterans' Bureau.

The Nebraska Commission's control of book selection and supervision of state libraries under the Board of Control dates from 1912, and the secretary writes that the need of local librarians is greater than that of larger book collections. The library organization in several larger hospitals is described in Miss Jones' book already cited. In city library organization of hospital service Sioux City led the way (see LIBRARY JOURNAL, March 1, 1921, and March 1, 1923), and St. Paul soon followed that lead. The A. L. A. traveling hospital exhibit has furthered the work (see LIBRARY JOURNAL, September 1, 1923) and a full course is now given for hospital librarians at the University of Minnesota (LIBRARY JOURNAL, April 15, 1924, p. 381).

The prison library is far behind that of the hospital, the trashy collection usually found showing "how little conception the prison workers have of the power of a well-selected up-to-date, properly administered library can be in problems of discipline and morale," says Charlotte Templeton in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for August 1923; but a general awakening is coming about Miss Stockett thinks, quoting from articles in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for October 15, 1923 and July 1924. Among the developments in this field to be looked for in the next decade are.: (1) A definite place in the prison budget for library work (LIBRARY JOURNAL, October 15, 1923) and a liberal allowance for that branch of the institution's work (LIBRARY JOURNAL, June 15, 1923); (2) A real librarian, for "library work in prisons is no job for amateurs" says Miriam E. Carey in *Public Libraries* for 1924, and the prison chaplain is in any case fully occupied; and (3) Direct access to shelfs and reading room for honor prisoners (as advocated in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 1, 1923) in a comfortable well lighted room.

PUBLICITY

THE Sioux City Public Library finds that the plan adopted two years ago, of publishing the year's report in both Sioux City daily papers gives the Library better results at less cost than the printing of a pamphlet report, which at best reaches but a few people and those, for the most part, already familiar with the work. The Library paid recently for half a page in each paper at the advertising rate ($130) and the papers donated the other half. This amount of space is ample for a good illustrated story, and the heading running all across the page has a value far beyond that of many column or double column heads.

In the Sunday *Journal* the page carried an ornamental border and the heading: Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp Have Nothing on the Sioux City Public Library. Illustrations show a hospital library, an attractive branch building (bungalow type branches are much in the Sioux City public eye at the moment) and busy daily scenes in the main reading room and the children's department. A boxed story showing how the people get a hundred dollars worth for the sixty-one cents they invest in their library and well arranged columns of widths varied to suit the illustrations offer every temptation to citizens to find out what their library is doing.

The *Daily Tribune* includes in its illustrated story portraits of the trustees and mention of their work for the city.

* E. K. Jones. The hospital library. Chicago: A. L. A., 1923.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

THE LIBRARY FOR MEXICO

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In the press recently donations for the American Library in Mexico were requested to be sent to 11 Broadway, New York, to be forwarded. It was also stated that this library is to be called the "Lincoln Library." A selection of our publications and a letter sent to this address have been returned thru the postoffice marked "Not found." I am wondering whether other donors have met with the same experience.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Librarian,*
St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library.

The correct address is The Library for Mexico, 11 Broadway, New York City. Parcels sent there by the R. R. Bowker Co. have been duly received and acknowledged.—Ed. L. J.

WHO CAN DONATE DUPLICATES ON SCIENCE AND ARTS AND CRAFTS?

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The Art and Crafts building of the School of Organic Education at Fairhope, Ala., was burned to the ground on January 11. The equipment for the pottery, metal and textile work and the collections of pottery made during many years were destroyed. This building contained also the science room with physical and chemical laboratories and the scientific library of the school, all of which likewise were lost.

May I appeal to libraries having duplicates of scientific text books, works of reference and works on art and crafts, for gifts of such material for the school? In order to avoid possible duplication it might be well for librarians who are inclined to aid the school to send me lists of such books as they would be inclined to donate.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, *Chairman,*
Finance Committee.
Fairhope (Ala.) School Community.

SALE OF DISCARDED BOOKS

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I note with interest the communication from Miss Charlotte M. Brown, librarian of the University of Southern California, in regard to material withdrawn from the library. This subject has bothered me a great deal, because so much that ought to be wanted has gone without any further market than dealers in old paper.

More recently we have been able to find a welcome receiver in the Harvard Business School in its plans for a new library; but even there, much of the material is superfluous and only samples are taken from series that are received.

Would it not be worth while to devote a session at Seattle or Swampscott or as soon as practicable to this general subject?

GEO. W. LEE, *Librarian,*
Stone & Webster, Boston, Mass.

TO EASTERN SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

May I enquire thru the LIBRARY JOURNAL for the possible location of the Scrap Book which belongs to the School Librarians of New Jersey? Any information on the subject I should like sent to me.

It was lent to someone a couple of years ago and all trace of it seems to be lost.

LAURA L. FAUS,
President New Jersey State Librarians.

VOTING BOOTHS IN THE LIBRARY

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The use of branch library buildings in St. Louis, Brooklyn and Detroit, as voting places, as noted recently in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, calls attention to the offer made by the Cincinnati Public Library four years ago for this same purpose.

At the present time only one branch in Cincinnati, the East End Branch, continues to be used in this way. The use of this branch for registration and voting purposes is appreciated by the city and election officers, and it does not interfere in any way with the library's activities in the building.

The preparation of the room preceding an election should be considered by any library, however, which is contemplating this public use of its quarters. A tarpaulin spread over the floor protects against muddy shoes and hobnailed boots. Arrangements should be made also to distribute the lighting in the room, so that each booth is well lighted with one lamp.

In addition to this use of a branch in Cincinnati, the North Cincinnati Branch basement is used by the postoffice authorities for the handling of excess mail during the heavy week preceding Christmas. All branch buildings in Cincinnati are used for meetings, and as offices for the Council of Social Agencies during the annual financial drive for the Community Chest.

CHALMERS HADLEY, *Librarian.*

AMONG LIBRARIANS

AMES, Harriet Howe, first librarian of the Hoyt Public Library, Saginaw, Mich., died December 14 at the age of ninety. Prior to coming to Saginaw in 1889 she had been on the staff of the Boston Athenaeum. In 1919 she retired, as librarian emeritus, and since that time had made her home with relatives near Boston. The trustees of the Hoyt Library have dedicated the library auditorium as a memorial to Miss Ames.

ATWATER, James C., who succeeded Jessie F. Hume as director of the Queens Borough Public Library four and a half years ago resigned at the end of January to return to the city school system.

BAXTER, Ethel L., 1917-18 New York State, recently librarian of the Fleischmann Laboratories of New York, has been appointed assistant librarian of the American Bankers Association.

BROWN, Lawrence Lindsey, 1921 New York Public Library, assistant ln. of the New Haven (Conn.) P. L., becomes ln. of the Silas Bronson L. at Waterbury, Conn., May 1st, succeeding Helen Sperry, who retired recently after twenty-five years' librarianship of that institution.

CURRIN, Althea, for the past four years ln. of the Waltham (Mass.) High School, goes to Cleveland March 1 to fill a similar post.

FANNING, Clara E., assistant in the Minneapolis P. L. and Agnes K. Dick are compilers of an Index to Dramatic Readings forming no. 31 in the Useful Reference Series, published by the F. W. Faxon Co., Boston (303p. $5). Twenty-five volumes published within the last ten years have been indexed. The readings are entered by author, by title, by as many subjects as appropriate, by type of selection—pathos, dialect, etc., and by occasion—New Year's, Thanksgiving, etc.

FORNEY, Ruth W., formerly of the Harrisburg (Pa.) P. L. and now with the Children's Bureau, became librarian of the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., February 1, succeeding Irene Dayton who has been acting both as hospital librarian and assistant to the Director of Libraries and who will now spend her full time as assistant director of libraries.

JAECK, Elsie, an Illinois school graduate, formerly of the West Allis (Wis.) High School, joined the University of Illinois library staff last month to have charge of circulation. Agnes Auten became assistant cataloger February 1.

JACKSON, Annie B., 1888 New York State, recently completed her third five-year index for the *Smith Alumnae Quarterly*.

KOOPMAN, Harry L., since 1893 ln. of the John Hay L., and since 1908 professor of bibliography at Brown University has left for a six months' sabbatical vacation which he will spend in a journey with Mrs. Koopman round the United States, including a long stay at Los Angeles and taking in the Seattle Conference and the Alaska post-conference trip.

MILLER, Ruth, 1924 New York State, of the Library of the Central College for Women L., Lexington, Mo., in March becomes substitute head of the acquisition department of the University of Missouri for the remainder of the school year.

NEWMAN, Frances, 1912 Atlanta, has been appointed librarian of the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta, succeeding Laura Hammond, and Delia Page Johnston, 1917 New York Public, assistant librarian. Miss Newman is the author of "The Short Story's Mutations" published last fall by B. W. Huebsch.

OLCOTT, Mary Ann, for nearly thirty years librarian of the Oshkosh Public Library died a few weeks ago. Thruout her long connection with the town she had been active in progress in many lines and saw the library grow from a small stock company-operated collection to a well equipped modern library.

WATTS, Blanche V., 1912 New York State, will be one of the instructors in the Summer Library School to be held at Columbia University.

WOOD, Mary E., celebrated her twenty-fifth anniversary as librarian at Boone College at Wuchang, China, on December 17th at a pleasant function enthusiastically participated in by her many friends there. She decided not to receive any personal gifts, so friends and students sent their presents in the shape of funds for library equipment to develop the library. Besides presents from the student body, the Boone Alumni are donating funds for equipping a room in the library building to be known as "Woodside" and to be used as a general reference room. The Boone Library School was opened in 1920 on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the formal founding of the University Library. Miss Wood has been director of the School from the start and two of her co-workers are Samuel T. Y. Seng and Thomas C. S. Hu, both of whom received their training at the Library School of the New York Public Library.

Librarians whose biographies appear in the last volume (vol. A, 1924), of the National Cyclopedia of American Biography are: Mary E. Ahern, p. 538; Nina E. Brown, 23; Chalmers

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Hadley, 258; Otis G. Hammond, 249; Jessie F. Hume, 447; Thomas L. Montgomery, 336; Azariah S. Root, 400; George B. Utley, 481; Hiller C. Wellman, 293; Margaret Widdemer (as author, not librarian), 217; Edwin Wiley, 359; and William F. Yust, 371.

Living librarians who appear in previous volumes are: Clement W. Andrews, v. 14:340; Harlan H. Ballard, 9:488; William Beer, 12:442; Arthur E. Bostwick, 14:339; George F. Bowerman, 14:327; R. R. Bowker, 12:456; Johnson Brigham, 14:375; Eliza G. Browning, 6:48; Henry J. Carr, 12:368; John Cotton Dana, 6:483; Melvil Dewey, 4:492; Wilberforce Eames, 9:275; Joseph L. Harrison, 9:510; Caroline M. Hewins, 1:208; Frank P. Hill, 2:149; Florence M. Hopkins, 18:103; James K. Hosmer, 6:482; Gardner M. Jones, 6:484; Aksel G. S. Josephson, 18:405; Gregory B. Keen, 11:367; William C. Lane, 12:261; Victor H. Paltsits, 17:198; Henry W. Parker, 15:31; Herbert Putnam, 9:249; Ernest C. Richardson, 13:461; Bernard C. Steiner, 18:334; Burton E. Stevenson, 13:143; John C. Van Dyke, 6:482; Horace G. Wadlin, 16:435. For these lists we are indebted to Professor F. K. W. Drury, assistant librarian of Brown University.

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

The first annual volume of Whitakers Cumulative Book List (quarterly) has appeared. This is a classified list of British publications appearing during 1924, indexed by author and by title. (New York: R. R. Bowker Co. 240p. $3.50).

The St. Louis Public Library *Bulletin* for January carried a front coverful of New Year greetings in sixteen languages done in script and forming a friendly page.

A third and revised edition of Effie L. Power's "List of Books for Girls" has just been published by the H. W. Wilson Company, New York. The "girls" here considered are those below the age when adult cards are issued.

The February *Public Libraries* contains a short life of Melvil Dewey, one of the founders of the A. L. A., the LIBRARY JOURNAL and the Library Bureau. This is one of a series entitled "As it Was in the Beginning," covering briefly the achievements of pioneers in American librarianship.

If sufficient interest is shown to justify the expense the American Library Association may obtain reprints for distribution to libraries of a Bibliography of Vocations for College Women, prepared by Fannie Dunlap and Alice Sarah Johnson of the University of Illinois Library, now appearing serially in the bi-monthly *News Bulletin* of the Bureau of Vocational Information (2 West 43rd Street, New York City), beginning with the issue of January 1, 1925.

Professional Progress is a multigraphed bulletin of information on printed aids for teachers, issued by the Teachers' Library of the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library. Vol. 1, no. 1, dated January, 1925, shows that the Teacher's Library began the year well. Paragraphs of three to a dozen lines advertise current publications under such headings as: Educational Sociology; Constructive School Discipline; Kindergarten and Primary Grades; How to Study; The Schools and Citizenship; Reading for Recreation, etc.

The ten outstanding magazine articles recommended by the Library Advisory Committee of the Franklin Square Agency (Arthur E. Bostwick and Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr.) are: "Evolution and Daily Living" by Henry F. Osborn in *Forum;* "Lost Kingdom of Prester John" by E. A. Powell in *Harper's;* "Philosophy for the Lawless" by Irwin Edman in the *Bookman;* "Acute Japanese Problem" by Genaro Arbaiza in *Current History;* "Strong Men of the Wild West" by John H. Hammond in *Scribner's;* "John Peter Altgeld" by Edgar Lee Masters in the *American Mercury;* "Tools for Tomorrow" by Richard J. Walsh in the *Century;* "Portraits of Edwin Booth" by Gamaliel Bradford in *Scribner's;* "A Glance at the Mexicans" by Owen P. White in the *American Mercury;* and "Let Race Alone" by Edward Sapir in the *Nation.*

"Miscellanea Francesco Ehrle," the complimentary presented by many friends to Cardinal Ehrle on the occasion of his eightieth birthday is a five volume work containing over two thousand octavo pages illustrated with plates and costing 240 lire, including an album which contains the biography of Cardinal Ehrle and a list of the collaborators. The fifth volume is the one devoted specially to bibliography and library affairs. It is a 528 page book, illustrated with eleven plates and the cost is 60 lire. There are almost a score of contributors, including Mgr. Eugene Tisserant, who gives a check list of the Arabic manuscripts in the Borgia collection at the Vatican

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More February Musings

I stood in the stock room contemplating several neat piles of orange boxes containing over 2,500,000 Book Pockets, all finished, boxed and ready to be shipped to library customers.

The statistician viewing these would revel in the thought that pasted "end to end" along the course of the Susquehanna River, there would still be enough left over to run some distance down Chesapeake Bay. But viewing these pockets a different thought came to me.

Each will be pasted in a good book or magazine and go into many homes in all parts of the land.

How many evenings will be made pleasant and profitable by the library books for which these little folded paper pockets are destined? Who can tell?

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Library: Mgr. Ad. Hebbelynck, who handles the manuscripts at the Vatican; Professor J. A. Twemlow, of the University of Liverpool, who writes on John de Nigravalle, a fictitious librarian of the Vatican; Professor Emil Göller of Freiburg: Dr. Joseph De Ghellinck of Louvain: Professor Paul Lehmann of Munich; Ramon D'Alos of the Institut d'Estudias Catalans at Barcelona: Karl Schellhass, of the Prussian Historical Institute: Professor Guido Vitaletti, editor of the Giornale Dantesco.

The Union List of Periodicals in Libraries of United States and Canada, formerly called the National Union List of Periodicals has passed thru its first stage and is now in its second. Just about a year ago appeared the first issue of what was called the "checking edition." Other issues have followed more or less regularly, and as a result of the checking done on this first edition the committee has issued the first number of the provisional edition. This incorporates the record of holdings given by the co-operating and checking libraries.

It is certain that changes will occur between the appearance of this provisional edition and the final edition. Libraries now have, for the first time, an opportunity to compare their files with those of their neighbors and to see which files should be strengthened by exchange or purchase. It goes without saying that a few complete files distributed at strategic points thruout the country are infinitely to be preferred to a larger number of broken files distributed by chance.

The committee strongly urges the co-operating libraries to examine their broken files and their collection of duplicates, to see what can be offered to other institutions on exchange account. These exchanges may be either on a priced or piece-for-piece basis. Runs disposed of should be cancelled in the copy of the provisional edition, which you are to return to the editor as a statement of your holdings for the final edition.

C. W. ANDREWS
WILLARD AUSTEN
A. E. BOSTWICK
J. T. GEROULD
H. M. LYDENBERG, *Chairman.*

The Union List is being published by the H. W. Wilson Co., and is edited by Winifred Gregory.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

Nowell, Charles, *comp.* Some modern books for the teacher and parent . . . including books for boys and girls. Coventry (Eng.) Public Libraries. 129p. 1s.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ADULT EDUCATION. *See* EDUCATION, ADULT

ASBESTOS

Hall, A. L. The asbestos resources of the Union of South Africa: . . . list of producers and bibl. *South African Journal of Industry.* Nov. 1924. p. 724-731.

AVIATION

Gossage, Ralph, *comp.* Municipal aeroplane landing fields bibl. Municipal Bldg., New York: Municipal Reference Library. *Notes.* Jan. 7, p. 3-4.

Hodgson, J. E. The history of aeronautics in Great Britain. Oxford. Bibl. £3 3s.

See also SEA POWER

BACTERIOLOGY

Baumgartel, Traugott. Grundriss der theoretischen Bakteriologie. Berlin: J. Springer. Bibls.

BIRDS—PERU

Murphy, R. C. Bird islands of Peru. Putnam. 6p. bibl. $5.

BUSINESS

Dana, J. C. The business library: rev. list of 100 books for executives. *Credit Monthly,* Jan. 1925. p. 30-31.

Outstanding business books of 1924. *Annalist.* Jan. 5, 1925. p. 43.

CHARLESTON, S. C. *See* THEATER.

CHINESE. *See* IMMIGRATION.

CHURCH WORK

Royden, A. M. The church and woman. Doran. 3p. bibl. $2. (Living church ser.)

CITIZENSHIP. *See* IMMIGRATION

COAST GUARD. *See* U. S.—NAVY DEPARTMENT

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

U. S. Bureau of Education. Library Division. List of references on higher education. Dec. 1924. 31p. (Library leaflet no. 82).

See also VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

COUNTRY LIFE

Law, M. G., *comp.* Bibl. of the literature of rural life. U. S. Bur. of Agr. Econ. 20 mim. p. Nov. 6, 1924.

CUBA. *See* UNITED STATES

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. *See* GOVERNMENT

ECONOMICS

Keynes, J. M. Bibliographical list of the writings of Alfed Marshall. *Economic Journal.* Dec. 1924. p. 627-637.

ECONOMICS—HISTORY

Weber, Max. Gesammelte Aufsatze zur Sozial—und Wirtschaftgeschichte. Tübingen: Mohr. Bibls.

EDUCATION

Watkins, Isabel. Federal aid for education. Columbia: Univ. of South Carolina. Bibl. Jan. 1. (Bull. no. 135).

See also COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES; HIGH SCHOOLS, JUNIOR.

EDUCATION, ADULT

Notes and references on adult education. *Adult Education.* Dec. 15, 1924. p. 8-11.

EDUCATION, RELIGIOUS. *See* PROJECT METHOD

EGYPT

Pratt, I. A., *comp.* Ancient Egypt; sources of information in the . . . library. New York Public Library. 486p. $2.75.

ELECTIONS. *See* GOVERNMENT; VOTING MACHINES.

ELECTRIC INSULATION

Schering, Harald. Die Isolierstoffe der Elektrotechnik. Berlin: J. Springer. 3p. bibl.

EMOTIONS

Morrison, B. M. A study of the major emotions in persons of defective intelligence. Berkeley: Univ. of Calif. Press. 2p. bibl. 90c. (Pubs. in psych., v. 3, no. 3).

ENGLAND—INDUSTRIES AND RESOURCES—HISTORY

Bowden, Witt. Industrial society in England towards the end of the eighteenth century. Macmillan. 21p. bibl. $3.50.

FIRE

Show, S. B., and E. I. Kotok. The rôle of fire in the California pine forests. U. S. Dept. of Agr. Bibl. Dec. 1924. (Bull. no. 1294).

FORESTS AND FORESTRY. *See* FIRE; HEMLOCK

GLOUCESTER, ENGLAND—HISTORY

Hyett, F. A. Gloucester in national history. 3d ed. Longmans. Bibls. $2.

GOVERNMENT

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Political science: documents and debates relating to initiative, referendum, lynching, elections, prohibition, woman suffrage, political parties, District of Columbia; list of pubs. for sale. . . . 27p. May 1924 (*Price List* 54, 10th ed.).

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP. *See* TRANSPORTATION

GUAM. *See* UNITED STATES

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An exceedingly well written narrative.—*Saturday Night*, Toronto.

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Bolton, R. P. Washington Heights, Manhattan: its eventful past. 116 East 19th st., New York: Author. 9p. bibl. $2.50.

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LIBRARY CALENDAR

March 4. At the University of California, Berkeley, Calif. Open meeting of the A. L. A. Board of Education for Librarianship. All interested are invited to attend, and definite information regarding program, etc., will be furnished on request by Sydney B. Mitchell, chairman of the Department of Library Science, University of California.

March 27-28. At the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City. Joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Philadelphia Library Club.

June 15-20. At Vassar College, Poughkeepsie. New York Library Association's thirty-fifth annual conference. The new guest house and one or more of the dormitories will be available for the use of delegates.

June 22-27. At the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass. Massachusetts Library Club's meeting in which the other five New England states have planned to co-operate.

June 23-25. At the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass. Annual convention of the Special Libraries Association, in co-operation with the Massachusetts Library Club and other New England Associations.

June 27. Opening of the California Library Association's annual meeting at Eureka, Humboldt Co., California.

July 6-11. At Seattle, Wash. Forty-sixth annual conference of the A. L. A. and affiliated organizations.

Oct., 20-23. At Fort Wayne. Joint meeting of the Indiana, Michigan and Ohio Library Associations.

October. Exact date to be announced later. Regional meeting of the American Library Association at Sioux City under the auspices of the library associations of Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa.

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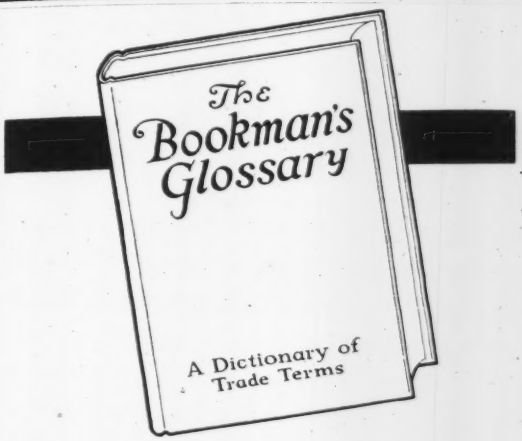

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